

BULLETIN

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

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"Our earth is becoming degenerate in these latter days. There are signs that the world is rapidly approaching its end. Children no longer obey their parents. Everybody wants to write a book. The end of the world is manifestly drawing near."—FROM A CHALDEAN TABLET 6000 YEARS OLD.

A BALANCED RATION

For Children's Case Workers

1. Mangold. Problems in Child Welfare.
2. Goddard. The Kallikak Family.
3. Folks. Care of Destitute, Neglected and Delinquent Children.
4. Thurston. Delinquency and Spare Time.
5. Lucas. The Health of the Runabout Child.
6. Norsworthy & Whitley. The Psychology of Childhood.

For Workers in Children's Institutions

1. Mangold. Problems in Child Welfare.
2. Reeder. How Two Hundred Children Live and Learn.
3. Goddard. The Kallikak Family.
4. Lucas. The Health of the Runabout Child.
5. Norsworthy & Whitley. The Psychology of Childhood.
6. Rose. Feeding the Family.

For More General Reading

1. Bjorkman. The Soul of a Child.
2. Anderson. Ditte, Daughter of Man.
3. Robinson, J. H. The Mind in the Making.
4. Robinson, E. M. Enter Jerry.

Will members and readers please suggest additions and substitutions?

The above books, in our judgment, should be in every library. They may be borrowed from the League's Library by members.

THE COMMUNITY CHESTS AND CHILDREN'S WORK

Ever since the first financial federations or chests were organized there has been questioning in the minds of social workers and leading executives of the federations as to the effect these organizations have on social work, and may have in the future. Uncertainty in handling this new community instrument has resulted in a variety of reactions. At times the social workers of a community have entered into the new scheme with enthusiasm; at other times they have been fearful that the control of their work will be taken from them by outside financial control and so have not taken as active a share as they might; in other cases they have really been barred from participation by chest committees which conceive themselves as deputed by the contributors to keep the costs down, irrespective of the social results of such a policy. It is a new field as yet and in process of being explored. What may children's workers add to the discussion?

So far as the chest relieves the children's executive of undue worry about raising money, thus releasing his time and energy for development of his organization's work, the chest does a valuable service. An executive cannot be constantly fresh for the direction of the social policies of his organization and the solution of the problems of children if he is engrossed in raising money.

There is another aspect, however, which is causing real concern to social workers and leading chest officials alike. That is the possibility of dictation by the chest. Money necessarily plays an important rôle in the determination of the policies of an agency. It costs more, for example, to do high grade boarding work than it does to do free placing; there are children who possibly for their own good, but certainly for the community's good, should not be made to go on the public books or are not eligible to public aid. Yet a chest control which is not socialized may pare the budgets down to such a degree that flexibility of program becomes impossible. The chest then becomes a dictatorship of contributors unmindful or ignorant of the effect of their financial policies in terms of childhood. This has happened more than once.

The old method of financing had this clear advantage: the financial control and the control of policies in general

tended to be lodged in the same group, so that education along lines of policy readily affected the financial end of the work. Realization of this fact and of the danger of divorcing the contributors from real participation in the work they support is keenly realized by leading chest officials and every effort is made to bridge the gap. Nevertheless it remains a definite tendency resulting from financial centralization. This operates both to centralize the financial control and also to make more necessary the social interpretation of the community's needs to the small group actually in control of the finances. For this group can lead or can block progress; it can act as the pioneering body of the community in social affairs or as a defense committee of the contributors to keep the expenditures down.

All these and other matters were recently discussed in a small conference of executives of chests and councils of social agencies held in Des Moines, Iowa. It was apparent that the leading members of this group are as keenly aware of their problems as are the agency executives whose work is affected by financial federations. Mr. Wilfred S. Reynolds, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies and Vice-president of the Child Welfare League of America, in the opening discussion of the conference laid down what one might call principles of socialized finance. For the best interests of all he sees the financial and the social leadership so closely interlocked that the functions of both are almost inseparable. He puts the determination of the needs of the community as the first duty of joint financing. On this he would base the financial response to be secured from the community. He would likewise have the central financing agency make sure that the agencies of the community are doing their work well and covering the field to meet all needs; have it responsible for planning for the future; make it the interpreter of social work to the community. His conception evidently presupposes the closest possible alliance between the agencies and the financial federations at all points.

Such close co-ordination in pursuing a common purpose is, we believe, the soundest policy and the one likely to prevail in the future—even at the cost of hardship in some communities where an opposite idea is now in vogue. Such would also seem to be the point of view of Mr. L. A. Halbert, of the Kansas City Council of Social Agencies, who considers the financial federation as much responsible for promoting better standards of work in the agencies drawing support from them as it is for the raising of money.

Mr. Pierce Williams, Secretary of the American Association for Community Organization, gathered up the threads of the discussion and the conclusion seemed rather general that in order to reach its objectives the community chest must supply community leadership

and that this in turn demands that the chest or federation executive be a qualified social worker who knows what functions various social organizations can and ought to perform in a community. To those who are doubtful of the success of financial federation measured in results for children's work such an expression from the central executive of the movement is acceptable.

And such assurance is needed. We know of children's agencies seriously handicapped because the financial federation seems to be a financial dictatorship apparently interested only in keeping the expenditures down and not aware of or indifferent to the effect of this policy on children in the community. We know of other agencies which have had numerous and severe cuts in their budgets over a period of years because the financial campaigns have not been successful. These agencies had financed their work successfully before the chest was organized, but now they are barred from making special efforts in their own behalf. In addition the communities are growing, and the intake for which there is inadequate service cannot be reduced without bringing serious criticism on it and on the federation.

Because such experiences as these cripple the children's work of a community, and because children's work is the most effective appeal in financial campaigns (to judge from "Suppose Nobody Cared" literature), there is reason to expect that financial federations will take into account the social aspects of the work quite as seriously as the financial. It is not surprising that some executives of children's agencies prefer to manage their own finances when they hear of such experiences as the above. Yet we think that on the whole our members consider federated handling of finance both economical and advantageous. There certainly is inspiration in the common effort to present to a community the various phases of social work in a co-ordinated way at one given time. It makes for teamwork, for less sectionalism, for more mutual respect.—C. W. A.

INSTITUTIONAL GOSSIP

A social worker has recently been added to the staff of the Connie Maxwell Orphanage, Greenwood, South Carolina. She will investigate applications for admission and develop plans for after-care. In a recent issue of the Connie Maxwell Bulletin, Dr. A. T. Jamison, in an article entitled "The Grounds of Acceptance," says: "Therefore it appears to be unquestionable that the Orphanage that receives the child who needs its protecting care most deeply is the one that is doing the real Christ-like work."

The only way to sort out the child having the greatest need from the large group usually clamoring for admission to children's institutions is through the specialized service of a trained case worker.

As a first step in a well co-ordinated children's program the city of Louisville, Kentucky, has a new social agency, the Louisville Children's Bureau, which opened its doors for business on March 1, 1924. Miss Marian Barney is Executive Secretary and Miss Dorothy Hutchinson her assistant.

The new Bureau will confine itself to the study of intake of a limited group of institutions and to the placing of a small number of children in family homes. The plan is to do a very intensive, high grade piece of work, covering only a limited area of the whole field, in order to demonstrate how such service may raise the standards of child care in the community.

In the January number of the "Cleveland Jewish Orphan Home Magazine" appears the report of the Special Committee on Policies.

After some explanation as to the appointment of the Special Committee the report is presented under the three headings: "Policies, Expansion of Service, Cooperation and Support."

The first sentence appearing in the outline of policies is: "The good of the individual child must be the final test of the service we render to that child." With this as the basic thought, changes are outlined which will make it possible to render whatever type of service seems best adapted to the children under consideration, whether it be institutional care, mothers' aid, foster home care or assistance from other agencies.

We hear a great deal nowadays about nursery schools, and many people are asking how these schools differ from the ordinary day nursery. In the April issue of "Child Health" Abigail A. Eliot discusses two nursery school adventures, one in Boston and one in Cambridge, Mass. The school on Ruggles Street in Boston is organized as a philanthropy. The one in Cambridge is a private venture, self-supporting, and managed by a committee of parents.

The article has many items of interest for persons working in institutions of all types, and it also gives one some elementary facts as to differentiation between nursery schools and nurseries.

At the Epworth Home (Methodist), Columbia, South Carolina, there is absolutely no doubt about how much milk the children receive each meal. A pint bottle and a glass appear at each child's place and he "pours his own."—M. I. A.

WHAT THE LEGION NEEDS TODAY

We have commented from time to time on the children's program of the American Legion and have written with considerable admiration of their proposal to

keep mothers and children together in their own homes, of their plan of using carefully safeguarded family home placements, and of their decision to make any institutions they may build do temporary care service. More especially we have emphasized their decision to ask all approved child welfare organizations to co-operate with them. We hope soon to be able to give our members concrete information about the way co-operative arrangements are being developed between some of the State Departments of the Legion and children's organizations. Meanwhile our members will be glad to know that such relations are being entered into in various States, East, West and South, so that active planning is going forward. Some of our correspondents have felt that progress should be more rapid. Perhaps that would be desirable, but there are certain facts that should be kept in mind in this connection.

The Legion program was written by a group of progressive and courageous men looking far into the future. They did not expect that it could be put into effect in a few months or a year or two years. They knew that they have a great constituency of young men who have never given any thought to matters of child welfare, but who must be educated to support the program if it is to be a success. In some states their organization is functioning; in others committees have not even been appointed; in still others their officials are trying to discover what services they can get from children's organizations. Already they have the problem of the difficult girl on their hands. We know of a widow whose case was relieved by the co-operation of a friendly sheriff's wife. Legionnaires are opening their homes to children of buddies. The local Legion people who have to face the problems have not always learned how much they can get from the children's societies that are now functioning. For this and for any developments that seem to be backward or one-sided, criticism is not the remedy. Friendly constructive service in cases as they arise; friendly contact with Legion men as a means of discussion of problems; reliance on the leadership of the Legion's National Children's Welfare Committee are rather to be practised. The Legion did not raise the issue for or against institutions. It would be most regrettable if our members were to do so by any lack of patience with their developments. Our co-operation is what is asked, and this will be helpful.—C. W. A.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE

The question of how to get an informed public opinion in our communities back of public or private children's work is closely tied up with the question of how to give the public some important part in its work. There is no better education in social work than that

obtained through intelligent participation. The family welfare societies have had case committees and friendly visitors. In some measure children's agencies have used volunteers for the visiting of children. In a recent number of "Better Times" Miss Anna D. Ward, of the Family Welfare Association of Baltimore, has written a valuable article on training and use of volunteers, from which we quote a few sentences:

"The service which the volunteer should be expected to render to the organization he undertakes to help has a two-fold aspect; assistance in the day to day ministration of the agency to its clients and education of public opinion favorable to the agency's work.

"Societies more and more are coming to feel that they must be as careful in the placement of volunteers as of paid workers and that they cannot afford to run risks from acceptance of well-intentioned offers from unqualified persons. Therefore, before placement the agency should, through interviews and references, secure a knowledge of the prospective worker's personal qualities and aptitudes.

"If case committees are to be effective several suggestions should be kept in mind. A few, clear-cut problems should be presented which members of the conference can help solve. The programs of committee meetings should be planned with the purpose of enlarging the vision of committee members. There should be variety of problems, a relating of case problems to community needs and from time to time a reporting back to the committee that it may see the effectiveness of its own work.

"Our processes in recruiting, training and using volunteer service simmer down to these: efforts to arouse enthusiasm, to maintain high standards and to share responsibility and recognition. If these are effective, professional and paid worker, non-professional and unpaid worker are co-workers, feeling the 'thrill of the common purpose' and banded together for its realization."

NEWS FROM OUR MEMBERS

From the Mississippi Children's Home Society, Jackson:

"We folks, 'Way Down South in Dixie,' are very busy these days. During the month of February we placed 20 children in homes and thought that we would get a relaxation only to find that in a few days we had 21 more in the Receiving Home. The people of Mississippi are waking up and are beginning to believe in our plans more and more every day.

"On account of so many infants to be taken care of in the State the Executive Board has recommended that the Society put up a baby ward and plans are now being worked out to put up this building in the near future."

From the St. Louis Children's Aid Society:

"The St. Louis Children's Aid Society is planning through the Publicity Department of the Community Council to run a series of pictures of foster homes in the daily papers, and giving briefly the story of the types of children these homes are able to care for.

"The Child Study Class, which meets in the office of the Children's Aid Society under the direction of the Children's Department of the Community Council, had for its last speaker Mr. W. M. Aikin, principal of the John Burroughs School. These meetings have become very popular, and are attended by the staffs of the various children's agencies, orphanages, municipal nurses and juvenile court. Previous to this meeting, Dr. William Nelson and Dr. Charles Thierry of the Psychiatric Clinic gave lectures on the study of problem children."

The following information has come to us from the Children's Division of the Boston Council of Social Agencies:

Beginning with the January meeting five delegates have been sitting in from the Staff Council, which has recently been created. The Children's Division is trying the experiment of having the executives of the various agencies tell briefly of the work of their societies, with their aims and difficulties. A Committee on Legal Guardianship and Custody, of which Theodore A. Lothrop of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, is Chairman, has been considering the question of whether or not it is advisable to have corporate guardianship of children rather than individual guardianship, as it now obtains in Massachusetts. The Children's Division has also been considering in conjunction with the division on families the subject of non-support and desertion.

WILL CASE WORK AGENCIES AND J. P. A.'S PLEASE NOTE?

T. S. Bowser and his strolling band of colored children have been brought to the attention of the League's office. They have been in Alabama, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky. Can any of our members supplement the record of their wanderings?

CHILD WELFARE NEWS

Dr. Armand-Delille of France has recently told of his experience with over 2500 children ranging in age from three to ten who were removed from the homes of their tuberculous parents to a special welfare station outside of Paris. Each child was examined by the doctor at the time of admission and annually thereafter. They remained at the station for periods of years, depending upon the duration of their parents' illness. Of all of these 2500 children only 7 developed tuberculosis, which proved fatal in two cases. This gives a rate of less than one-third of one per cent, while the children remaining in contact with the bacilli carriers showed a rate of 60 per cent. and a mortality rate of 40 per cent.

The Michigan Department of Health has been making a survey of the goitre situation in that State. Michigan, like the other lake states, is in an area where this malady is frequently found. Examination of the whole school population in one county of that State showed that 55.6 per cent. of the children showed thyroid enlargement. The percentage of rural children was almost 12 per cent. higher than among city children.

The International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare, which has been functioning in Brussels under the auspices of thirty governments, and which has also an American section, is to transfer its child welfare activities to the League of Nations. The League will create a special department to handle all matters concerning the protection of children.

A Bill to establish a probation system in the United States District Courts has been formally reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. It has been prepared in collaboration with the National Probation Association. As the Federal Courts deal with many children and young offenders the need for such a measure is very great. Will you help? Approximately 200,000 children under 18 years of age passed through the courts of the United States during 1923. Where probation officers were employed, at least 75 per cent. of these children were placed on probation. In a number of the larger juvenile courts approximately 80 per cent. of the children placed on probation completed their probationary periods with success.

In some Cantons of Switzerland one finds government insurance of school children in the public schools, against sickness and accident. This insurance applies to children ranging from the kindergartens to the higher grades of industrial schools. The premiums are divided between the children and the government.

In a recent investigation of four children's institutions in the Middle West only 3.3 per cent. were full orphans, while 62.2 were believed to have both parents living. Was there not need of a social worker for intake and adjustment work?

Have we been overstressing the connection between defect and delinquency? The New York State Commission for Mental Defectives has recently made a study of the records of 415 cases not in institutions. Only 8 per cent. were a positive social menace; 37 per cent. were troublesome; 18 per cent. were employable; 11 per cent. useful at home, 26 per cent. harmless. Only 13 of the number had been known to have been in court and only 7 could be classed as delinquent.

"Although it is possible to control the weight of the

body by diet and exercise, it is an every-day observation that some persons grow fat while eating relatively small amounts of food and apparently without relation to the amount of exercise they take. Others remain slender while consuming large quantities of candy, cream, milk, butter. Scientists are convinced that the body build is controlled to a considerable extent by heredity and other factors, such as some governing influence in the cells.

"The eugenics record office of the Carnegie Institution in Washington has just published a report of its studies on body types. The investigators find that body build seems to be controlled by many factors, with fleshiness tending slightly to dominate over slenderness. There is a marked tendency for persons of similar build to intermarry, and this process of selection tends to perpetuate the inheritance of certain types of body structure. The statistics indicate also that some diseases are particularly associated with slender build: tuberculosis, pneumonia, nervousness, melancholia; whereas diabetes, inflammation of the kidneys, apoplexy, hardening of the arteries and numerous diseases of the stomach and intestines are associated with fleshy people."—From *Time*.

From a Study of the Newsboys of Springfield, Massachusetts, it was learned that the school retardation was 50 per cent. greater and truancy three and a half times as frequent among newsboys as among school pupils as a whole, while a study of court records showed there were 50 per cent. more delinquencies among newsboys than among boys in general. In only 6 cases of the 325 boys were they helping widowed mothers. The following principal recommendations were made: That an applicant for a license be required to file a statement from his school principal in regard to his school attendance record and grade; that the parent of a boy who desires work make a written application for his license; that physical examinations be obligatory; that badges be issued for one year only; that selling be allowed only between 6:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; that the age minimum (now 12 years in Massachusetts) be raised; and that street trading by young boys should be gradually eliminated.

NEW BOOKS

All of the books reviewed in the bulletin are in the Loan Library of the League. If you are interested in any of them they will be sent to members upon request. Do not forget that the privilege of the library is one of the types of service to which membership in the League entitles you.

1. GRUENBERG, B. C. *Parents and Sex Education*. 1923.

This is publication No. 394 of the American Social Hygiene Association. It contains a brief introduction by Dr. Max J. Exner. The book is written particularly for parents of children under school age, which is a new approach in the problem of sex education.

2. KARSTEN, KARL G. *Charts and Graphs*. Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1923.

This is an introduction to graphic methods in the control and analysis of statistics. It is the most complete and illuminating presentation of the subject that has come to our attention. It has almost 500 illustrations.

Book I is of value to any who are at all inclined to picture their work for their Boards of Directors. Book II is of less value to us because it goes into the mathematical phases of the subject.

3. LAY, WILFRID. *The Child's Unconscious Mind*. Dodd, Mead and Co. 1923.

According to the jacket "In 'The Child's Unconscious Mind' Dr. Lay tells why present-day education always lacks some elements of success, and wherein lie the blunders and the blindness of present systems of instruction. He explains how a totally different understanding of the main problem of education, that of adaptation to environment, depends on the fact that a large part of that environment is the unconscious mental life of the individual and of those about him. The study of this previously unknown element gives both teacher and parent an entirely new and very powerful means of influencing youth. The recent discoveries in the realm of the unconscious are clearly outlined in chapters that will be read with deep interest, and not a little surprise, by all who have to do with young people. This book is the first original treatment in English of the unconscious factor in education in the home, the school and the world. Teachers, parents and all those who have a hand in bringing up children will find a great deal of value in it."

4. PETERS, DR. LULU HUNT. *Diet for Children (And Adults) and the K calorie Kids*. Dodd, Mead and Co. 1924.

In this new book Dr. Peters has, figuratively speaking, called all the mothers in America together, has set them all down firmly before her, and then proceeded pleasantly and convincingly to tell them what they should know about foods and feeding of children. Furthermore, she refuses to let a single one of them tell her that proteins and carbohydrates and vitamins are "high-brow" terms which only scientists can understand. "No, mothers," remarks Dr. Peters in substance, "that idea is an alibi you have been using because you are too lazy mentally to read anything which has an unromantic twang to it." And then she proceeds in her own inimitable way to give a lesson in the A B C of the science of food values, balanced diet, calories, etc.

Having led the assembled group of mothers through that stage of her book, she has no trouble in getting them to stay with her through Part II. Here she discusses weight, gives feeding tables, sample menus and recipes.

Part III is devoted to an explanation of the various children's diseases, while the remaining chapters of the book deal largely with detailed discussions on the value and use of certain staples of diet, milk, fruit, cereals, grains, meats, etc.

The final chapter is given over to the K calorie Kids (drawn by the author herself), who romp and play over several pages in a most fascinating manner. The

jingles which accompany the drawings should enlist the interest of the children themselves in forming good food habits, even though sometimes the jingle has to be sacrificed somewhat in order to get in the facts.

Two things in the book should be of special interest to heads of child-caring institutions. One is the discussion on how to get the finicky child to eat the things which are good for him, but which he sometimes decides he doesn't like before he ever tastes them; the other is Dr. Peters' earnest injunction: "Never expose your children to infectious diseases, mothers! The old idea, that they were bound to have the diseases of childhood and the sooner they had them the better, is terribly false. It is just the opposite. They do not have to have them, necessarily, and the later they have them, if they are contracted, the greater is the chance for recovery."—M. I. A.

5. *Proceedings of the National Conference of Jewish Social Service*, Washington, D. C., 1923.

6. SCOTT, MIRIAM FINN. *How to Know Your Child*. Little, Brown and Company, 1921.

The author speaks out of many years' experience in various educational institutions, where she had the opportunity to educate and develop the character of young children through play and through intimate personal contact with them, and a chance to develop and test her ideas. The book is intended principally to help parents, but it seems suitable for house mothers and foster mothers. It is written in an interesting and attractive style and in simple language.

7. *Serbian Child Welfare Association of America. Co-operative Reconstruction*. 1924.

This book is the story of the Serbian Child Welfare Association and contains a review of the work accomplished in its effort to solve the problems of child welfare, public health, and education. The constructive results outlined were largely due to the generous support of Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson and the Directors of the Milbank Memorial Fund, and to the able leadership of Dr. R. R. Reeder, who was the Overseas Commissioner of the Association.

8. STERN, LEON, AND ELIZABETH GERTRUDE. *A Friend at Court*. The Macmillan Company. 1923.

This book is a real achievement. Twenty stories of lives that have passed through the Juvenile Court of Philadelphia supply the material and represent many types of cases. But, we hasten to add, that although they are called "cases" by the authors they are first and last human beings. We see a critical moment or a dangerous few years in their lives and so great is the skill with which they are presented that one does not find the professional elements in the situations obtrusive.

Slightly sentimentalized, Mary Ellen Wright, the Probation Officer, touches them all. It is difficult to maintain a fair human relationship toward clients, whether in dealing with them or (particularly) writing about them. If one is inclined to credit the complaint that social workers are "too cold-blooded" in their attempt to be scientific; or that the average "sob story" is wretchedly unfair to clients who are not looking for sobs but to find a way out of their predicaments, we

would suggest this book as throwing light on both shortcomings. For apart from an almost inescapable air of "dea ex machina" in the person of the Probation Officer the stories and situations, the dialogues and the persons are pictured with rare taste and vividness.

Back of the setting of the Juvenile Court and its machinery there is a wider and more fundamental matter—the value of personal social service in the prevention or the repair of human disasters. Many a worker has tried stammeringly to convey this conviction to laymen, to board members, to honest doubters. We commend this presentation of the idea.—C. W. A.

9. THOMAS, WM. I. *The Unadjusted Girl*. Little, Brown & Co. 1923.

This monograph which Mrs. W. F. Dummer has made possible, and by whom there is included a foreword, is one of the new publications dealing with the delinquency of women and girls. It is particularly valuable because of the varied case studies presented and analyses given.

The human wishes and desires are the forces which impel to action, and which, therefore, must form the avenues of approach to the study and solution of behavior problems. These wishes the author classifies as follows:

- 1st. The desire for new experience.
- 2d. The desire for security.
- 3d. The desire for response.
- 4th. The desire for recognition.

As we began reading the book we thought how wonderful it would be if some one had at last found the magic formula by which all unadjusted girls might become adjusted in the twinkling of an eye. When we finished it we cogitated on how much more wonderful it will be when everybody, everywhere, has made this paragraph his own:

"When we have sufficiently determined casual relations we shall probably find that there is no individual energy, no unrest, no type of wish which cannot be sublimated, and made socially useful. From this viewpoint the problem (adjustment of the individual) is not the right of society to protect itself from the disorderly and anti-social person, but the right of the disorderly and anti-social person to be made orderly and socially valuable."

It is so easy to fall into the habit of speaking the psychologists' and social workers' "lingo," but not knowing what some of the terms really mean. Mr. Thomas has, apparently, had a suspicion that some of us are guilty of this sort of thing, for early in the book he gives a definition of wish sublimation that even the lay person who lives in Gopher Prairie may understand: "The transfer of a wish from one field of application to another field representing a higher level of values is called sublimation of the wish."

And isn't it interesting to know that a wish may have various psychological equivalent expressions? As an example, we are told that the urge to wandering and adventure may stop at vagabondage, the life of a cowboy, missionary, geologist or ethnologist. Now that spring is trailing her draperies over the land, it ought to be useful to many of us to know how to provide our children, who are potential runaways, with "psycho-

HAVE you read all of the League's publications? We can supply the following in such numbers as are desired:

BULLETIN No. 6.—*The Need for Psychological Interpretation in the Placement of Dependent Children*, by Jessie Taft, Ph.D.

Price, Fifteen Cents

BULLETIN No. 7.—*What Dependent Children Need*. Edited by C. V. Williams.

Price, Fifty Cents

BULLETIN No. 9.—*Condensed Report of a Survey of Juvenile Delinquency in Rochester, New York*, by Henry W. Thurston.

Price, Fifty Cents

CASE STUDIES, CASE No. 1, Edited by Miss Georgia G. Ralph.

Price, Thirty Cents

Twenty-five or more copies, Twenty-five Cents each

logical equivalents" for the open road and "riding the rods."

Mr. Thomas interprets today's unrest as a period of individualization following and preceding periods of socialization. In emerging from the old social order, based on common sense, there is this unescapable intermediate stage which must precede the development of a new order. Because the human race always objects to change of any kind, the science of society is forced to travel slowly. We are reminded by the author that the man who used the first umbrella in Philadelphia was arrested, and that the introduction of stoves and organs in churches met with violent opposition.

Some reference is made to the school as a social agency. Those who believe that thus far the importance of the school as a usable piece of social machinery has been largely overlooked will be particularly interested in the summing up of the weaknesses of the present school system, which will have to be overcome before the schools can be made the center for a social program.

In the concluding chapter of the book, which the author calls "Social Influence," he lists the problems involved in the study of attitudes and values, and asks a great many thought-provoking questions. These queries jar us out of the rocking-chair complacency which sometimes overtakes us when the unadjusted child has been run through the mill of standard social procedure—from case work to psychoanalysis, and from institution to family home and back again,—even though in the end he does not always remain adjusted.—M. I. A.

DIRECTORY CHANGES

COLORADO—Colorado Children's Aid Society. New address, 531 14th Street, Denver.

MASSACHUSETTS—Mass. S. P. C. C., Fall River District. Moved from 374 Anawan Street to 14 Bank Street, Fall River.

NEBRASKA—Nebraska Children's Home Society, Omaha. New address, 430 Omaha Loan Building.

INTER-CITY CONFERENCE ON ILLEGITIMACY BULLETIN

Office, 1133 Broadway, New York City
Mrs. L. FREDERIC PEASE, Secy.-Treas.

LEGISLATION

The Illegitimacy Bill introduced by the New York Commission to Examine Laws relating to Child Welfare was presented on the last days of the Legislature at Albany—and first passed by a vote of 41-10. Its immediate reconsideration was moved by Senator Sheridan (dem.) and issue taken on some of its provisions. After a heated debate the bill was finally lost by a vote of 41-10. The New York Committee which has been at work on the bill all winter hopes to meet immediately to plan a program of education and publicity.

Mr. William Hodson reports from Washington that the Commission on Public Welfare Legislation of the District of Columbia is planning a revision of its laws on illegitimacy and that he is urging as its basis for consideration the Uniform Illegitimacy Act.

In Indiana, the Illegitimacy Bill, also based on the Uniform Illegitimacy Act, and changed only to conform to the requirements of Indiana, failed to pass for want of an adequate local sentiment in its favor.

NEWS FROM LOCAL CONFERENCES

From Rochester, Miss Elizabeth Lowry, Chairman, writes the following:

"This year a sub-committee was appointed to study the local problem in regard to adoptions. As an outcome of this a representative was sent to Albany for the hearing of the bills introduced by the New York State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare. A large number of organizations and individuals wrote and telegraphed our local representatives and the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee urging their support of the bills. Many of the members of the Women's City Club wrote to legislators about the various bills and additional publicity was given the work of the Committee when a member was invited to speak before a luncheon of the Club under the auspices of the Legislative Committee. A local problem which is interesting the Committee is that of properly supervised homes for working girls. Rochester has very few available homes of this kind and we hope that existing organizations may be persuaded to increase their facilities."

Problems dealing with the legalizing of illegitimate relationships have been concerning the Cleveland Committee this winter. Miss Marshall, Executive Secretary, Women's Protective Association, gives the following instance:

A woman marries, separates from her husband; lives with the star boarder, has two or three or more children, probably illegitimate, then seeks a divorce from her husband whose whereabouts are known or unknown, to marry the father of her children or the man who has assumed the responsibility of support. Here is a nucleus of a family without family status and children illegitimate. Another problem considered was as follows:

An unmarried mother has a child, later marries, then wants the marriage annulled in order to prosecute the putative father of the child in Bastardy Proceedings.

An interesting experiment at working out a community program for the unmarried mother is being made by the Milwaukee Conference. The aim of the program has been to make the service available to every unmarried mother as early in her pregnancy as possible. A graph of the circles of service and by whom they are rendered has been made. Every illegitimate child whose birth is recorded is visited within two weeks by the community nurse of the Board of Health Department and every case presenting any social problem or the need of any assistance is promptly reported to the Association. Through co-operation with the District Attorney's office and the Judge of the Civil Court hearing the bastardy cases, every girl applying for a warrant for the alleged father of her child is reported here—both those cases in which a warrant is issued and also those in which it is impossible to issue a warrant, where of course the girl is even more in need of advice and help.

At the last meeting of the Inter-City Conference of Case Workers in Lansing, Michigan, the subject of the Ethics of Social Work was discussed. Special consideration was given to the question of how and to what extent the registration bureau of a city should be used in cases of illegitimacy. The group tried to face the question of whether social workers, in cases of illegitimacy, are in the habit of asking their clients to follow a course of action which the social worker himself would not follow if the case affected his own family.

The Inter-City Conference of Case Workers have decided to give the subject of "Illegitimacy" a prominent place in their discussions for the year.

The National Council of Women at the annual meeting in Edinburgh, held recently, voiced their approval of measures designed to protect unmarried mothers from unnecessary hardship and to secure for illegitimate children a fair chance for survival and healthful nurture.